The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,848—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do.	3 ,, ,,

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 2 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Baypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagepatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 340 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. SOOCTLA, 1,[illegible] Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June 1880. Agents.

[illegible]M COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. P. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th, and on the 1st of each Month.

[illegible]NGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[illegible]n Transit Trips through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	[illegible] Rs. 190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 60
Suez	250	180	[illegible]	90
Port Said	250	180	[illegible]	90
Malta	400	270	[illegible]	140
Naples	460	310	[illegible]	160
Leghorn	490	330	[illegible]	165
Genoa	490	330	[illegible]	160
Marseilles	490	330	[illegible]	155

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half rate.
Passengers' Heavy Luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 5th August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MUSAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's new Passenger Steamer CARNIOLA, Captain H. Mandrich, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage (exclusive of Wines and spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	Spl. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 120 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	370	250	120 0
To Port Said	370	250	120 0
To Suez	360	240	120 0
To Aden	170	120	70 0

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINICCHIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
Via SUEZ.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Sails.
WESTCOTT HALL	1900	600	R. Collins	about 4th July.
BOWEN HALL	2700	600	T. Brand	,, 18th July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2400	600	R. Collins	,, 8th Aug.
CITY OF SALTHOUSE	2500	600	F. Worrall	,, 22nd Aug.
TRENTBANK HALL	2400	600	[illegible]	,, 5th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL
Commanders. Tons. H.P. Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA...R Hutchison ... 3023 400 15th June.
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
S. S. OLYPIA ....J. Craig ..... 1650 [illegible] 10th July.
S. S. HISPANIA ..... 3800 400 23rd July.
S. S. MACDONNA...James Laird ... 2278 280 To follow.
S. S. ITALIA ....Thos. S. Knox. 2345 271 To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 800
,, ,, Liverpool	,, 400
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,, Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are Weekly sailings from either place.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MADRAS, CALCUTTA, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.

THE S. S. MAHARANI will be despatched for above ports on the 10th instant.
For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	3431	870	A. Symons	19th June
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	S. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	600		18th June.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRITANNIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ,, Gray Dhoties.
5 Cases T. Red Prints.
8 ,, Damask Stripes.
14 Rolls Brussels Carpets.
1 Case Oleographs.

By order of the Administrator General:

The Effects of the late Mr. George Taylor, C. E., comprising 1 box of chart papers and sundries.
The effects of the late Khaf Hoosein Mohideen, chest of drawers, trunk and copper and brass pots.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs Jamsetjee and Co., Provision Merchants. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Arthur Road, Tardeo, near the police chowkey, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain vases, 4 mahogany square pianofortes by Collard and Collard, and the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Wesley Richard's Carbine, barrel by Witworth.
1 Single barrelled breach loading Rifle, by Westley Richard.
1 D. B. E. L. F. Gun, by George Smith.
1 Soldier Rifle by Greener.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGE MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bundar, Colaba, on account of whom it may concern—

[illegible] } 47 bales damaged machine ginned Broach cotton.
ART }

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

6 bales blue cloth.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, grey dhoties.
5 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1880.

BEACONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SUPERSEDING in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Colic, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consits of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Up-Glass with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by a most perfect system of filtration through Charcoal. While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescence power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda Water should be	0 12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavor of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c..	0 12
TONIC WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
ARGHARIO CINGERALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A Medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, or
Open and decant gently on to ice
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON .....LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR.....STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL .....ACTING MANAGER.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1880.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,
FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
BRO. DAVE CARSON 18°.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND,
33RD° A. & A. S. R.
PAST GRAND MASTER,
IN CHARGE OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
ALSO
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
THE DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY.
UNDER
THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE FRATERNITY IN GENERAL.

A PROGRAMME OF RARE
EXCELLENCE WILL BE PRESENTED

HAPPY TO MEET.
SORRY TO PART.
HAPPY TO MEET AGAIN.

PRICES AS USUAL!

N. B.—There will be no performance on the Evenings of
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
June 14th and 15th, 1880.

NOTICE.

A MAN REQUIRED AT ONCE for up-country with a good practical knowledge of quarry work. Must be able to read and write and keep measurements of stone, &c., and must have testimonials as to practical knowledge of his work, sobriety, honesty &c.
Apply to J. CAMPBELL and Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, an OFFICER to take CHARGE of the LIFE BOAT stationed at Kennery Island during the current South-West Monsoon. Only steady men possessed of good testimonials need apply. Application to be made to the undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

Bombay, 12th June 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED till 10 a.m. on the 18th instant for REMOVING the NURSY SHEDS from Mazagon Reclamation to Mugild Bunder, and particulars may be ascertained at the Resident Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE R. ORMISTON
Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 12th June 1880.

CAN BE HAD IMMEDIATELY.

12 months.

	Bombay.	Up-country.
Scientific American	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Scientific American Supplement	,, 15 0	,, 18 0

HAVING made special arrangements, we can now offer these papers at the above very low rates.
All numbers from January can be supplied at once.

COOPER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

MERCHANTS AND BAKER'S COMPANION;
OR
TABLES FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, COMMISSION, FREIGHT, EXCHANGES BETWEEN INDIA, ENGLAND AND CHINA.
With Tables to show the rates of Exchange and prices of Bullion, by
M. K. TODIVALA.
Price Rs. 12; by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.
In perfect bouquet and condition.
An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

La Union	per Box of 100,	Rs.	20
El Yndustrial	,,	,,	20
La Flor de Mayo	,,	,,	24
La Carolina	,,	,,	25
Bolinda, *Reg: Reina*	,,	,,	27
El Gol de Cabe	,, 50,	,,	12
La Tuba Rosa	,,	,,	15
Bolinda, *Coronas*	,,	,,	15

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

TOBACCOS.
Smoking Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.
Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.
General Price List forwarded on application,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1880.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their
ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,
Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair .....Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS ditto, each..... ,, 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair .....Rs. 7-8

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.
Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 10-0
,, 7 ,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, 16-0
,, 8 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 22-8

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide .....per pair Rs. 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet.....each Rs. 22 8

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height required.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, very light and durable, all sizes ..	10	8
Cap, with Fall Curtain, same material	2	8
Leggins do.	3	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material Rs. 3-8; Leggins	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes	13	8
Fine Drab Coats, the solution between two cloths to prevent sticking,	22	0
Leggins same material	7	8
60 inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, ...per yard	6	0
60 inch Drab Twill Vulcanized Sheeting .....per yard	5	8
Ground Sheets, Stout Drab Twill, 6ft. by 5ft	15	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 Ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra Quality, 12 Ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, Best Quality	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas	4 8 to 8	6

THORPE AND COMPANY,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
FOR WEAR
DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD have a large and varied assortment of Tweeds, Angolas, Cheviots, Blue Serges and Homespuns suitable for wear in Bombay and Poona during the monsoon, and they politely invite an inspection by their customers in Bombay, and an application for patterns from their customers in the mofussil. All Garments ordered may be relied on for fit, fashion and workmanship, to be equal to anything procurable from the best houses at Home.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Fine dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers	30	0
Fine Various Coloured India Tweed do.	30	0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun do.	40	0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot do.	45	0
Light Various Coloured Cheviots do.	40	0
Heavy do. do. the very best do.	45	0
Best Medium Substance Angolas do.	45	0
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45	0
Morning do. do. do. do.	40	0
Sac do. Single or Double Breasted	30	0
Vests of the above Material	9	0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16	0
Do. The very best do.	18	0

OUR NEW CATALOGUE, WITH OUR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT FORWARDED WITH PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
6, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16TH.
HERR CARLO BITTERSMANN
begs to announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
The entire Company composed of the following Thirteen Artistes will appear:—

Herr Carlo Bittersmann	Viola.
,, Florian Ierr	C. Basso.
,, Anton Hilfer	Clarionet.
,, Wilhelm Chupas	V. Cello.
,, Edmund Bittersmann	1st Violin.
,, Carlo Baumann	Flute.
Miss Anna Bittersmann	2nd Violin.
,, Marie Chupas	1st Violin.
,, Christine Zobisch	Drum.
,, Fanni Prischak	2nd Violin.
,, Hertha Ierr	Side Drum.
,, Theresia Dick	Solo Violin.
,, Anna Bittersmann	Do.

PROGRAMME IN TUESDAY'S PAPER.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Unreserved Seats	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,
IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.
The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.
PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,
And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.
Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.
THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.
Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a PRINTS SALESMAN. Salary according to the experience and capabilities of the applicant. Apply "PRINTS," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you feel drowsy and tired during office hours wear a HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. To be had at all Chemists and of J. PEARSE, Apollo Street. Price Rs. 5.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unsteamable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 15-8 per dozen qts, and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

MELVIN & Co.'s (Edinburgh) EAST INDIA PALE ALES, Qts. Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3-4 per dozen. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

WANTED, SECOND HAND, English-built PHAETON or LIGHT BAROUCHE, in good condition. State price to "GHARRY," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED by a GENTLEMAN with a EUROPEAN FAMILY in the Fort. Apply to F. L., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, a COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESTATE WILLIAM GILLETT, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the above ESTATE are requested to communicate with PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator, WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 7th June 1880.

ESTATE CAPTAIN JOHN PATTERSON PORTER, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the above ESTATE are requested to communicate with PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator, WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 7th June 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE beg to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following SPECIALITIES, just received in the NEW CONSIGNMENTS from ENGLAND and PARIS:—

THE "STRAP" SHOE,
In BLACK MOROCCO LEATHER, with 2 ELASTIC STRAPS covered with SMALL SATIN ROSETTES, and neat SILVER BUCKLE in centre of each strap. Rs. 8-8 per pair.

THE "ROSETTE" SHOE,
In BLACK FRENCH GLACE, or DULL GLOVE KID with neat SILK and VELVET ROSETTE. Lined with pale kid Rs. 9-8 per pair; also with BLACK SATIN ROSETTE and BLACK BUCKLE. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

THE "WALKING" SHOE,
In BLACK MOROCCO LEATHER to LACE IN FRONT. A really strong and serviceable shoe for rough wear. Rs. 6-8 per pair.

THE "DRAWING-ROOM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

THE London telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Consols at 98¼, but French Rentes have advanced to Fcs. 119½. In Indian Government Securities an advance of ¼ per cent is reported in Fours and ¾ per cent in Fours and a half. The market rate of discount is still quoted the same as the Bank rate.

In the London General Produce markets the only change in Coffee is an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Oil seeds show little change in last quotations. In metals a further decline of 30s. per ton is reported in Wallaroo Copper.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was steady at previous quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency, the day's sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats. Mid. Uplands was quoted 1-16, per lb. higher, but the rates for Surats were all unchanged, and to-day a further advance of 1-16 per lb. is reported in Mid. Uplands, but the only change in Surats is an advance of 1-16 per lb. in M. G. Broach. To arrive Mid. Uplands was quoted 1-32d. per lb. dearer and 1-16 per lb. dearer to-day, an advance of 3,16th per lb. has consequently been established during the week. Without any better prices being paid for Surats with the solitary exception of M. G. Broach, and this notwithstanding the fact that the difference in price between American and Bombay descriptions was previously greater than last year, and now the margin is ½d. per lb. in excess of what it then was, although American Cotton is about ¾d. per lb. cheaper. There is no doubt that present prices for Bombay Cotton are low if there is any demand for them, but with the abundant supplies of low Americans offering in the Liverpool market, Surats are in the meantime quite neglected, and it remains to be seen whether they will again come into favour in their own merits, or whether we shall have to wait for a failure of an American crop before they regain the position which they once held. The difference of ¾d. per lb. between the price of Mid Uplands and Good Broach (and such Broach as has been shipped this year) is of itself sufficient proof that either Surats are abnormally low or Americans abnormally dear. The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of cotton :—

	1880	1879	1878
Total supply of all kinds.	2,300,000	1,687,810	1,991,530
" " " Surats	592,000	453,490	369,710
Stock in Liverpool.....	797,000	590,780	858,280
" London	51,000	37,400	11,940
American Afloat.....	200,000	122,000	90,000
E. Indian "	152,000	193,000	123,000
Total.....	1,200,000	943,180	1,083,220
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	6½d.	7d.	6¼d.
" Fair Dhollera...	4 15-16d.	5 9-16d	5 1-16d.
Difference.....	1 15-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 3-16d.

From the above it will be seen that the total visible supply is decreased by 50,000 bales.

The New York telegrams of Friday report ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12 cents per lb and Futures 0·3 higher at 11·30 cents. To-day's telegrams still quote ready Cotton at 12 cents, but Futures have declined to 11·19 cents per lb. The following are the weekly American figures showing the receipts, &c., at the American ports to date :—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Week's Receipts	18,000	6,900	11,000
" Exports to U. K.	34,000	7,000	10,000
" " Continent	16,000	5,000	16,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,766,000	4,401,400	4,183,500
" Exports to U. K.	2,347,000	1,953,000	1,920,400
" " Continent.....	1,219,800	1,375,000	1,305,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	352,000	232,000	215,000
Saturday Receipts	3,000	1,000	1,500

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened here this morning very steady at yesterday's closing quotation for Bank Bills, but although there were not many Home Bills offering they were only negociable at 1-32d. per Rupee advance and the feeling throughout the day was that of increased firmness. The price of silver in London was quoted ½d. per oz. higher, and to-day a further advance of ¼ has been established. This advance in the value of Silver at home and the rates of exchange here is not owing to any increase in the volume of business either here or in Calcutta, but is entirely attributable to the rise in the value of Indian Government Securities here and at home. To-day's rates are :—

Bank Bills.	Telegraphic.....1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rs.
"	on demand .....1s. 8 1 18d.	"
"	3 months' sight ...1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits	3 do. ...1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents	3 do. ...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs	3 do. ...2·15½	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ premium for demand and ⅛ discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market continues very firm with buyers at Rs. 95¾ for Fours and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half, but no sellers. There is, however, comparatively little attention being paid to the old Loans, as the new Loan to be issued in Mardas is attracting general interest, and Rs. 102 or over is the opinion generally pronounced for the rate of allotments.

SHARES.—No changes of any great importance have been reported to-day, but the shares of Spinning and Weaving, and also Press Companies have been in good demand.

COTTON.—There has been rather more enquiry here to-day and moderate business has been done at about yesterday's rates, chiefly in Oomra wuttee descriptions. Yesterday's arrivals from up-country amounted to 3,227 bales. We quote :—

Good Comrawuttee .....Rs.	208
F. G. F. " ..... "	200
Good Dhollerah ..... "	206
F. G. F. " ..... "	198
Good M. G. Broach..... "	242

SEEDS.—There is a good enquiry for both Linseed and Rapeseed at Friday's quotations.

PIECE GOODS.—The market continues very quiet.

FREIGHTS.—Although there is not very much enquiry the market continues firm at 35s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. per ton via Cape. For the Continent there is a moderate demand at 50s. per ton (Freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice, and 37s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June as compared with that for 1st June 1880 :—

LIABILITIES.	1st June. Rs. A. P.	8th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,940 0 0	22,89,890 0 0
Deposits	1,87,73,179 12 9	1,87,38,451 11 11
Other Deposits	2,63,76,375 7 9	2,90,42,563 14 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,85,748 11 7	3,84,866 12 2
Sundries	15,39,521 8 10	15,25,815 6 7
Rs.	6,95,66,765 8 11	7,19,81,582 13 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	69,93,704 8 0	74,24,654 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	61,75,913 6 10	60,15,924 9 11
Credits on ditto ...	32,07,806 9 1	32,77,164 13 5
Bills Discounted.....	1,94,30,744 0 1	1,94,67,856 3 5
Balances with other Banks	4,20,672 2 5	3,95,907 14 10
Bullion	47,601 8 5	9,407 7 0
Dead Stock	10,25,942 7 0	10,28,139 2 0
Stamps	9,517 14 0	9,549 10 0
Sundries.....	2,68,497 15 6	2,70,955 2 6
Cash at Head Office	1,33,68,969 15 11	1,37,70,753 13 11
Do. at Branches	1,46,34,356 1 8	1,63,85,059 8 2
Rs.	6,95,66,765 8 12	7,19,81,582 13 2

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		s.
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	500	4 p. ct	735½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	226
Chartd Bk. L. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	80,000	25	all	6 do	260
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	57,320	25	12½	5 do	102
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	305
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	80,000	100	100	9½	67
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	12	207
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,700
Bhowanigur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United.....	200	1,000	1,000	25	920
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5	30	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	295
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	485
Golam Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	1,000	400	20	510
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	4	990
Hydraad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	675
Jewra Ballon.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	883
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	730
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,335
Monogjee Petit's	2,500	100	all	50	1,325
Masagon Spinning Co....	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,100
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	960
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	980
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	595
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shalapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	38	925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900
Victoria Mills.....	851	1,000	1,000	50½	650

* P.T. Bonds.

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	1,058
Prore Land	7,500	150	150	100	34
Masagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	.....	365
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	210

P. T. Bonds.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-5-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	120-14-6	do	24
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-6	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-15-1	do	22
Ditto	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£16	196-5-10	do	288
Do. New £15 Shares...	...				

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, 1,403 tons, Captain S. Windham, sailed on Saturday last for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Nebo, 1,237 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. D. K. West, Mr. Woolley, and 18 deck.

THE steamer Jenny Otto, 942 tons, Captain G. Purvis, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst from Newcastle (8th May) with a cargo of 1,836 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,947 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Robson, Mr. V Purshram, Mr. Roberts, one hospital apprentice, one havildar, two prisoners and 49 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
11	Jenny Otto(s).....	Purvis	Newcastle, May 8.
12	Socotra(s).....	Starratt	Bussorah, May 29.
	Malda (s).....	Wood.....	Calcutta.
13	Raverma(s).....	George Lee ...	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	India (s)	Reed	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Kurrachee.
	Nebo (s)	Gordon	Liverpool.
	Scinda (s)	Windham ...	Akyab.
	Nizam (s)	Brady	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Socotra, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
" Rydal Hall, to Liverpool.
" Britannia, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

9 Commilla (s) .....Wilkinson.....Rangoon, June 4.
Saint Maur .....Brocklesby ...Liverpool, Feb 14.
9 Euphrates (s) .....Hart .....Rangoon, June 2.
Viceroy (s) .....Vaile .....Ranvoyyah, May 19.
Mecca (s) .....Thomson .....Singapore, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 8—Steamer Scindia, Ardencluthe, Tenasserim, and Rangoon. Barque Henrietta.
June 9.—Steamers Indus, Curlew and Khandalla. Ships Star of Greece, Loch Eck and Stockbridge.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

10 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.
11 Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

June. DEPARTURE.

11 Almora (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—4 cases copying press and 2 packages hardware Ebrahim Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—16 cases medicine of sorts, Heerjee Mooljee & Co. Alexandria s—10 boxes picture glasses, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy. Teheran s—343 boxes silver coins [Rs. 9,69,000], The French Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Nowrjee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—9 cases glass drops, C. Macdonald & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—5 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Singapore s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—2 packages carpets, King, King and Co.
Rydal Hall s—262½ cwts wheat Morarjee Hurdass, 37 bales cotton Wassamjee Govindjee, 4 bales wool Goculdas Toolseedass. Britannia s—400 cwts coir yarn James Scouts & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—9 cwts E teeth Goculdas Janmshamed, 2 cwts E teeth Nundram Bhogras, 2 cwts E teeth Currimbhoy Allobhoy 8¾ cwts E teeth Meerally Sonbar.
Mary L Stone—608 packages cocoanut oil M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Fitzroy s—1,200 cwts linseed George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lovaines—14,999¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Antelope s—2,100 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—53 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Tehran s—199 bags coffee P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tehran s—200 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.
Castore s—50 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tehran s—5 bags coffee and 34 hogsheads cocoanut oil P and O S N Co.
Stag s—800 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.
Cyenus s—3,050 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delap s—126 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 11th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·676
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point.....	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	82·0
General Direction of Wind*.....	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	369
Fall of Rain"	0·00
Total fall during month	4·36
" " " year	4·39

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Present and W.
296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseolal Mesthalal vs Hemras Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D—for pauper.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetaidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Laidawala vs Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
339-79—Khunderao M—Mariambibee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and others vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and another.
6 4-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.
378-79—Nanu and H—Shesreenbai vs Dosibai—Smith and F.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

465-79—Shamrao P—Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba—H W Payne.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after the suit No 512-79.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

163-80—Crawford and B—Sallae M hamed Hajee Arbee and another vs Izaack Hajee Sahibdin.
163-80—Balkrishna and B—Jaitha Rupa vs Puna Motee and others—Hormusjee N.
170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Narondass Dayal and another vs Thucker Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B and in person.
172-80—In person [a pauper]—Ashabeebee vs Bismillabeebee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

540-79—Chalk & W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anandrao Dinanath and another—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao P
494-79—Shapurjee and T—Motilal Hurgowandass vs Hemchund Futtehchund.
157-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Abdoola Abookhan vs Ameer Saheb Hajee Meya Kavel—Nanu and H.
524-79—Tyabjee and R—The Alliance Bank of Bombay Ld vs Munchershaw Basunjee and others—Tyabjee and S and Smith and F.
512-79—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Basonjee vs Cassimbhoy Dossumsey and another—Smith and F and Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasew Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M and in person—Part heard.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D.
668-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Perochaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.
712-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.
564-78—Jefferson—B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Elliott, Captain, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 12.

Betty, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Stevens, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Kabul.
Bethell, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Willoughby, Lieut Col, Secy to Govt Mily Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 12.

Hinxman, Col, 60th Rifles, on duty, to England.
England, Major, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Frere, Lieut, 1st Fusiliers, on sick leave, to England.
Chapman, 2nd Lieut, 31st Infantry, on duty, to Afghanistan.
Betty, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to England.
Stevens, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Bethell, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Sprague, Lieut, 31st Light Infantry, on medl cert, to England.
Rutledge, Surg, on medl cert, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th June 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
18th Regt N I—2nd Lieut L H Vidal, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

Lieut Col J F Betty, R A, having been appointed by Horse Guards Chief Inst at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, he is directed to proceed to England at any early date and report himself to the Depy Adjt Genl, R A.

With reference to G O C No 458 of 8th inst Surgn Major H C Gillespie, M D, and Surg W B Slaughter, A M D, are placed on general duty, Presidency Dist. The latter officer will travel under clause X, para 160, Transport Regulations, part II.

With reference to G O C No 190, 2nd April 1880, it is notified that medical officers of the Indian Army are required to furnish the statement of service therein referred to.

With reference to G O C No 456 of the 8th inst, Bgdr Genl Carnegy is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

Major F Karslake, offg Asst Qr Mr Genl, is transferred from the Sind Dist to the Mhow Divn under the operation of clause VI para 159, Transport Regulations Part II.

Captain H L Dundas, offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, is posted to the Sind Dist.

Un'er instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

I Lieut C H Richards, N Battery 1st Bgde, has been appointed to C Battery C Bgde, R H A, and he is directed to join forthwith under clause VII, para 160, Transport Regulations, part II.

II Lieut G D Fanshawe, No. 13 Battery 10th Bgde, has been promoted Captain into No. 8 Battery 11th Bgde, R A, vice G T Prelyman, seconded.

Lieut C E Reynolds, M Battery 1st Bgde, is attached for duty temporarily to A Battery 2nd Bgde, R A, under clause VII, para 160, Transport Regulations, part II.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kandahar Force Order—Dated 28th May 1880, appointing Lance Corporal Keegan, 66th Foot, to be Asst Provost Sergt at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, with effect from the 12th April 1880.

2nd Regt N I—Regtel Order, dated 25th May 1880, directing Major C F James, offg Wing Comdr and 2nd in Comd, both in addition to their own duties [no other officers being available] during such time as Col Fagan may command the Nusseerabad Brigade.

With reference to Regtl Order, 2nd N I, confirmed in G O C No 60 of the 30th Jan'last, the appointment of Major C F James, to officiate as Comdt, was in addition to his own duties as Wing Comdr.

Lieut W S Widdicombe, Wing Officer [Offg Qr Mr] 10th N I, officiated as Adjt in addition to his own duties, from 25th Feb to 19th April 1880 inclusive, during the absence of Captain B G Humfrey on detachment duty.

Major A J Doig, Wing Comdr [Offg 2nd in Comd] 26th N I, Officiated as Comdt; Captain G J A Yates, Wing Officer [Offg Wing Comdr] as 2nd in Command; and Captain F H Forjett, Qr Mr, as Wing Comdr, from the 4th to the 30th May 1880 respectively; the two latter officers in addition to their own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Major M A Chaldecott, [E Battery 2nd Bgde] from date of departure for three months, to Naini Tall, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Engineers—Lieut E H Bethell, to Bombay, and thence to England, for four months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

On the recommendation of Medical Boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England for six days of embarkation, for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Royal Artillery—[No 2 Battery 9th Bgde] Major Charles Edward Reid—6 months.

21st Foot—[1st Battn] Lieut W A J Frere, 12 months.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarter, Simla, June 5.

At a District Court-Martial, assembled at Bala Hissar, Kabul, on Friday, the 7th day of May 1880, 2nd class Apothecary Joseph Barty, Subordinate Medical Department, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE—Having, on or about the 6th day of April 1880, when on the line of march between Barrikab and Jellalabad, been drunk.

FINDING—The Court finds that prisoner is Guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from H M's Service.

F B NORMAN, Colonel,—President.

Bala Hissar, Kabul, 7th May 1880.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 27th May 1880.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 12th June 1880.

1 The Commandant being about to proceed on leave for 17 days, all reports and returns of the Regiment to be made, from Monday, 14th June 1880, until further orders, to Major Fraser Hore, the next Senior Officer.

2 The usual Committee meeting will take place at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 16th inst, at 5-45 p. m.

All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

DR. G. LORIGIB...
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ...
OPTHALMOLOGIST, Forbe...
Messrs. Rogers and Co., 1st Flo...
TIENTS from 10 to 12 a.m. and from ...

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and ...
to announce that, in consequence ...
ally increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S ...
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., ...
the appointed Agents, they are enabled to ...
TION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the ...
thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to ...
VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE ...
PILLS
acknowledged by all who have used th...
a certain cure for HEADACHE, ...
NESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, di...
DIGESTION, and Fevers. These P...
with great mildness, cleansing the syste...
impurities, without leaving the bowels ...
unhealthy condition. Residents of hot cli...
find them indispensable, and no family ...
be without them. Sold by Dealers every...
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW Y...

Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRISTOW—May 28th, at Jacobabad, of heat apoplexy, the wife of George Bristow, Sub-Engineer, Kandahar State Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BRITO—COELHO—May 24th, at the Cathedral, Mangalore, by the Rev. Urban Steins, S. J., Vicar, Salvador Felix Brito, Pleader of the Civil and Sessions Court, South Canara, to Anne, third daughter of Mr. C. J. Coelho, Sheristadar of the Subordinate Judge's Court.

TUCKER—FAULKNER—June 5th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, F. Hanington, eldest son of the late F. L. Tucker, Col., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Helen Louise, eldest daughter of G. H. Faulkner, C. E.

DEATH.

SYMONDS—June 8th, at his residence, No. 61, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, Mr. Edward Symonds, of the Firm of C. Lazaru & Co., aged 41 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1880.

GORDON PASHA sailed for China on Saturday, having first placed his commission as a British officer in the hands of the Government. This grave step of throwing up his commission in the Queen's service was taken with Colonel Gordon's usual promptitude and decision, but not without due reflection. As we stated on Saturday, Colonel Gordon received on the 4th June an invitation sent by telegraph to him when he was supposed to be in England, and re-telegraphed to him from London, requesting him to go to Pekin on a visit to his old friend Li-hang-Chung, the present ministerial head of the Chinese Government. Colonel Gordon with entire frankness at once communicated the message to our own Government, stating that he wished to accept the invitation, but did not desire to commit the Government in any way. To this communication the Government answered by telegraph that they would certainly decline to sanction his proceeding to Pekin at the invitation of the Chinese Government under present circumstances, unless he was able to satisfy them by his explanations that his visit was merely a private affair. Colonel Gordon, we understand, gave further explanations which the Government declared to be not satisfactory, and they declined to sanction his departure for China. Upon receipt of that authoritative declaration Colonel Gordon felt that he had but one course open to him unless he was prepared to abandon his projected visit to China, to which, however, he was urged by considerations of great weight. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, and left them to deal with it as they should under the circumstances deem right. There can be, we suppose, little doubt that the resignation will be accepted, and that the name of Colonel Gordon will no longer add lustre to the roll of the British army.

As we explained on Saturday, Gordon Pasha in setting out for China is not, as has been gratuitously surmised, simply going to take command of a Chinese force in the war which seems to be impending between the Celestial Empire and the Czar. His main object—and we have his personal authority for the statement—is to avert a collision between the two countries, which would be a great disaster for both, and would, besides, affect very injuriously the interests of England and of India in the further East. Li-hang-Chung, at whose direct invitation he goes to Pekin, is himself a strong advocate for peace, and it is to strengthen his hands as far as may be, that the former leader of the Ever Victorious Army now revisits the Flowery Land. There is a War Party at the capital, and there is also a Peace Party. The War Party is inimical not to Russia only, but to all foreign nations, and there is little doubt that in forcing on a war with Russia the secret hope of that party is to take the European intruders of different nationalities in turn, and dispossess them of all that they have gained by war and diplomacy during recent times, or even, as in the case of the Portuguese settlement at Macao, of what the outer Barbarians have enjoyed for centuries past. But whatever may be the ideas of the War Party in regard to these more distant projects, there is no doubt that just at present they are prepared to push matters to extremities with regard to the Russians, whose continued presence at Kuldja is regarded as a violation of every principle of international right. The success of the Chinese arms in restoring Yunan and subsequently Yarkand to the Empire has confirmed the more exalted spirits at the seat of Government in the notion that the Celestial troops are after all invincible, and that not only Kuldja, but the Amour territory, which the diplomacy of General Ignatieff detached from China a score of years ago, may be brought back under the rule of the mandarins. The naval and military strength of the Chinese Empire has been considerably augmented of late years. War steamers of considerable power and of the newest pattern have superseded the junks of former times; the troops are in part at least armed with breech-loaders, and some of their guns were cast by Krupp. As we all know, the raw material of their armies is inexhaustible in quantity, and by no means inferior in quality. The Chinese methods of warfare are well calculated to make numbers tell, for their officers are never in a hurry; they take their time, and would rather win by exhausting their enemies in two or three, or even ten campaigns, than crush them in the modern European fashion, in one supreme effort concentrated into a few weeks. The men of "light and leading" amongst them too, have been studying with a good deal of profit the works of European and American jurists upon international law. They know very well all that has been written about belligerent rights. China has never signed the Declaration renouncing the right of issuing letters of mark, and in case of a war with Russia it is very certain that the Power which organised the Volunteer Fleet with a view to preying on the commerce of England would find herself beset in various unexpected places by vessels under the Chinese flag, and bearing either Chinese letters of mark or Chinese commissions. The Government at Pekin has the means of attracting to its service European and American officers in any numbers that may be desired, and the enormous seaboard of the Empire would render an attempt to cut off the supply by the preponderance of the Russian naval power at the outset of hostilities quite out of the question. The case stands thus then: there is a strong War Party at Pekin actuated by bitter resentment against Russia, and sustained by the knowledge that there is at the command of the Empire a practically unlimited number of men who could be trained into a formidable army by the foreign officers of divers nationalities who are quite ready to enter its service. There is a certain accumulation of war material in the arsenals, and the Chinese fleet, if not equal to the Russian, is certainly stronger than it ever was before, and might easily be augmented by the purchase of steamers from private firms. The Russian forces at Kuldja and in the Amour provinces are known to be by no means strong numerically, and the war [illegible] the Turkoman tribes occupies many [illegible] distracts the attention of the Russian [illegible] authorities. All these circumstances [illegible] war.

[illegible] the other hand, the wisdom of effecting [illegible] solution of the differences between [illegible] Russia is shown by considerations [illegible] Pasha will be able to urge [illegible] Chinese authorities with peculiar force. [illegible] at he goes to Pekin quite untrammelled [illegible] connection with the British Government [illegible] additional weight to what he [illegible] inst a war policy. Had he pre[illegible] in the Chinese capital still holding [illegible] ion in the British service, there [illegible] that all but his personal friends [illegible] arded him as in some sort speaking [illegible] official influence of Sir Thomas [illegible] vice would have been received [illegible] suspicion. But now that he is able [illegible] e no longer belongs to [illegible] vice, and that if he were [illegible] ersonal or ambitious views he [illegible] ge them to go to war with [illegible] might become necessary to [illegible] far from his taking that [illegible] them in the strongest [illegible] at peace, they will be [illegible] with some attention the reasons which he will set before them to induce them to negotiate rather than fight. In the first place then he will point out that, although they might hope at the outset to defeat the Russians in the provinces contiguous to the frontier, because the forces opposed to them there would be comparatively few, yet successes in those parts would not in any way vitally affect Russia; she would lose so many men and would straight way send down quadruple their numbers to take their place. Her armies are not only numerous, but are trained, and are, on the whole, well officered; China would have to train her armies as the war went on, and to procure her officers from abroad, always a doubtful expedient, and often very disastrous in its results. And while the vital parts of Russia would not be exposed to the blows of China during the struggle, it cannot be said that China is equally sheltered from the blows of Russia. Pekin fell before the Anglo-French expedition, which had to come from a more distant base than Russ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE GHAZNI DISTRICT.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The people of Baba Kuch Kar who had sent their families to the hills have now brought them back to their villages, seeing that our troops are not marching in their direction. Ghazni news is that large bodies of men are still gathering in that direction.

MORE LOOTING.

Certain villagers carrying supplies into Logar camp on Thursday were murdered and the supplies on the 11th were looted between Sei Baba and Jagdalak. Thieves have looted a kafilla, carrying away half a lakh in gold.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE. 13.

THE Sarvajanick Sabha held this evening another public meeting in the Town Theatre, which was crowded. The petition prepared by the committee appointed at the last meeting for obtaining municipal elective franchise was unanimously adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EVACUATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government had received no information confirming the statement that an immediate evacuation of Kabul, or by a certain date, had been ordered. His Lordship further said that it was very unlikely that orders would have been given to this effect irrespective of the course of events or the condition of affairs.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

The members of the Berlin Conference will despatch a Commission to settle the Greek frontier on the spot.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

It is officially announced from the India Office that coupons will be attached to the new rupee paper loan.

THE PORTE AND THE GREAT POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 12.

THE Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte, treating of the Montenegrin question and of the reforms urgently needed in America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	15,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	83,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	33,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	797,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	107,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	51,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cottton market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-11
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52⅜

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 13.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind W. 3; thermometer 83; barometer 29·814. Fall of rain 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W.; thermometer 79·5; barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 1·37 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 25 cents.

A RULE *nisi* obtained by Motlibai, widow, a wealthy Parsee lady, seeking to restrain Colonel Nassau Lees, proprietor *Times of India*, and Mr. C. E. Kane, the manager, from causing a nuisance by the noise of the printing presses, machinery, &c., comes on to-day for argument before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Some thirty-five affidavits have been filed on one side and the other; and the matter appears likely to be closely contested.

IN place of the late lamented Mr. Charles Grondona, Signor Francisco Bozzoni has been appointed the Bombay agent of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company as well as Italian Consul at Bombay. Mr. Bozzoni was some time ago in the employ of the company as commander of the steam ship Australia which was wrecked near Leghorn in April 1879. On leaving the company's service, he proceeded to Australia to seek his fortune among the gold fields there; and as accident would have it, returned to Rome only two days before the intelligence of the death of Mr. Grondona reached that city. The appointment of agent was at once offered to and accepted by him; and he was also appointed Italian Consul. He is expected to arrive in Bombay by the incoming Italian mail steamer Singapore in a couple of days.

THE *Englishman* is informed that Maharaja Sindia is about to start a paper mill, and has ordered the necessary machinery from England.

A CALCUTTA paper states that Mr. J. Powell has lately shot four tigers in the Saharanpur forest. Mr. Powell scorns the use of elephants, and always shoots on foot.

MR. SPENCE, the officiating Postmaster General of Bengal, has made over charge of his office to Mr. James, the new Postmaster General, who arrived in Calcutta last week.

THE Bengal Government estimate the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta during the first week in June at 19,35,842 maunds, of which nine lakhs are available for export.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a compassionate pension of Rs. 500 a year to the unmarried sister of the late Brevet Major John Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas, who died of his wounds on 19th December 1879 in Afghanistan.

THE quantity of Indian tea exported in May last was 810,560 lbs. as compared with 494,294 lbs. exported in May 1879. From the 1st of January to the 31st of May this year the quantity exported was 8,198,691 lbs. as compared with 7,782,262 lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year.

AMONG the Punjab Chieftains now in Simla is the Raja of Nabha. The Raja, says the Lahore paper, has no heir, he is old and in bad health. So he has resolved to adopt a successor. The child selected for this honor is the second son of the late, and younger brother of the present, Maharaja of Puttiala.

THE *Japan Herald* states that the relations between China, Russia and Japan continue to be narrowly watched, and it was stated in the semi-official journal, the *Nichi Nichi Skimbun*, that China had applied to Japan for assistance against Russia. This statement was afterwards denied, but the denial does not gain credence.

THE *Englishman* says:—The actual receipts from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 2,17,78,745. This is Rs. 21,19,245 better than the estimates, but the difference would have been much greater were it not that the Bombay pass duty was Rs. 21,14,300 below the estimates, whilst the receipts from Bengal opium were Rs. 42,33,54½ above them.

THE Lahore paper is disposed to be rather flippant with reference to the faith of Lord Ripon. It says:—"Anglo-India is nothing if not tolerant, and for all she cares, his Lordship may follow Auguste Comte, or Mahomet, or Confucius, or hire a Buddhist *phoongyee* to say family prayers,—provided the Marquis sticks to Kandahar, discovers a truly scientific frontier, recovers the long lost thread of internal progress, and shows the usual courtesies to the Bishop of Calcutta."

THE Government Salt Revenue Returns for the Presidency of Bombay for the month of April 1880 show an increase of Rs. 72,000 on the corresponding month 1879, being equivalent to an increase of 7,000 maunds. This is an excess of 81,000 maunds on the corresponding month of the year 1876. The Presidencies of Bengal and Madras show an increase on the corresponding month of 1876 of 120,000 and 150,000 maunds respectively; on the other hand, the Presidencies of Sind and British Burma show a falling off of 7,000 and 98,000 maunds respectively for the corresponding month of 1876.

WE have been asked to state that the letter which Colonel Gordon Pasha wrote to a Parsee "gentleman" and was by him printed in a contemporary next morning, was not intended for publication. Colonel Gordon wrote the note in question privately, in answer to a communication professing friendship and sympathy; he was surprised and annoyed at seeing it in type. Its publication under the circumstances was unwarrantable and impudent. The effect of such a proceeding is of course to deter gentlemen in Colonel Gordon's position from answering unguardedly letters from parties whom they do not know, and for whose motives or discretion there is no guarantee.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has the following item in respect to church music:—M. Vervoitte, Inspector General of Music in the Cathedrals and Normal Schools of France, has had a flattering reception at Rome, first from many Cardinals and lastly from His Holiness. "Continue," said Leo XIII. to him, "to serve God and to glorify Him in His churches. Purify church music more and more, and make it interpret sacred words, which will raise up man's soul, when they are detached from the seductions of profane music." Like his predecessors Pope Leo XIII. protests against the inveterate custom, in Italy more than elsewhere, of confounding together churches and theatres.

THE *Pioneer* reports that Lance-Corporal Chappell, 67th Regiment, has been tried at Kabul for cowardice before the enemy. The prisoner with three other signallers (under an escort of six sepoys) was engaged in heliographing at Luttabund, about the middle of May, when the party was attacked by a number of Afghans. Prisoner and another signaller retired towards camp, while their companions held their ground, and beat off the enemy. Chappell's companions retired to the party after going a short distance. In consideration of the prisonr's youth and previous good character, he was let off with the light sentence of reduction to the ranks and 365 days' imprisonment.

THE *Bombay Guardian* does not aprove of Colonel Gordon's behaviour *in re* the Private Secretaryship.—We are told that Colonel Gordon is a religious man. As such, when asked to be the Private Secretary of the new Viceroy of India, he should not have consented to take up the appointment until he had ascertained that it was the will of God; and having received this conviction he should not have allowed any sense of his own incapacity to hinder him from going forward with the task assigned him, but should have confidently expected that he would have the guidance that he needed all the way along. It is thus that those servants of the Lord who have been advanced to high positions have been enabled to discharge the functions connected with the same, with honour to themselves and with advantage to others.

THE *Indian Herald* says that the Ex-Viceroy responded to the toast of his health at the farewell banquet in a speech which, though unprepared, was pregnant with humour, and not untinged with sarcasm. He likened himself and his friends (a word on which he laid rather more than the necessary stress) to old shoe-leather. He was not unlike old shoe-leather, for he was worn out—ahem—and some of his friends were worn out too. The occasion reminded him of a funeral. At the last moment the undertaker requests the friends and relations to take a last look. The Government of India was in its coffin, and its friends had come to see the last of it. If it was true he had done all that Sir Robert Egerton related, it would at least be gratifying to his children to remember it. But, in conclusion, he would say that, whatever he had done he had done by the advice and assistance of his friends.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a certain well-known doctor has bought for Rs. 2,000 the head of a distinguished linguist. We understand that the head is required for dissecting purposes, and that one condition of the bargain is that it is not to be made use of until the decease of the former owner. The question may arise: can the linguist now do what he likes with a head that belongs to another man? The owner, for instance, might object to his property being taken abroad and perhaps lost among strangers who would treat it as an ordinary head if the bearer of it should chance to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Another question suggested is this: would the sale be considered a legal one in case the heirs of the linguist, after his decease, objected to the decapitation of their late relative? If the practice of selling heads becomes common, the legal profession will probably obtain a considerable increase of business, for the details of such transactions would most likely become very much mixed.

THAT the *Civil and Military Gazette* has not a very high opinion of Sir Donald Stewart's editorial abilities is evident from the following remarks:—We fear that Sir Donald Stewart shows more zeal than judgment in his discharge of the editorial duties which he has superadded to his already arduous task of General-in-Chief of the British forces in Afghanistan. While warmly acknowledging his earnestness in the cause of truth, and the high sense of duty which prompts him to assume the post of Joint-Editor—without salary—we would offer a friendly remonstrance against Sir Donald's too reckless clipping of our special correspondent's telegrams. No mention must be made of even a rumour which has not first of all reached the ears of the Lieutenant-General. The consequence is that our correspondent is occasionally forestalled by the mysterious gentlemen who acts for the officiating Press Commissioner. This is a species of masterly activity which, in diplomatic speech, no newspaper can "view with indifference."

THE *Pioneer* points out that the importation of arsenic into India is enormous, and it is well worth inquiring what becomes of it all. According to Dr. Chevers, the average importation into Calcutta of the various kinds of arsenic equalled 1,764 cwt. (about 2,400 maunds) annually, for the fifteen years, 1854-55 to 1868-69 inclusive. The arsenic is used, legitimately, in the holds of ships —a dangerous, but ready, method of preventing putrefactive changes in the timber—and for the purpose of destroying the lower forms of animal and vegetable life. In Bengal, where houses are sometimes built on piles, large quantities of arsenic are often thrown in, on and around the wood. Arsenic is also used as a protection against white-ants and other insects. It is largely used in this country as a lining on walls and a wash for timber. It is further used in preparing leather by harness-makers. Arsenic is also largely used by native physicians, both internally and externally, in the treatment of disease; it is also used as a horse medicine. Besides this, it is to be feared that arsenic is largely resorted to for use as a poison, since Babu Kannye Lall Dey reported that, in the fifteen years, 1855-56 to 1869-70, 211 cases had been submitted to the Chemical Examiner at Calcutta for analysis, in which arsenic had been used as a poison. It is probable, however, that the use of arsenic for this purpose is diminishing, as native poisoners are well aware that European chemists can easily detect its presence.

WE have received from the Agricultural Department "memorandum on materials in India suitable for the manufacture of paper," written by Mr. L. Liotard. It gives a capital summary of articles for paper-making obtainable in this country. There appears to be a great variety of suitable materials for this purpose obtainable in India; trees, plants, straw, and even the most common and noxious weeds are shown to possess a value in this way. Among the more common plants which can be utilized are the *bhindi*—the lady's finger—the stalk of which plant is peculiarly tenacious; the sunn grass, the yeroum, and among nettles the rhea grass and the common *bhang* plant. Nor is the stem of the plantain without its value in this way. The most promising article seems to be the bamboo. Mr. Thos. Routledge, of Sunderland, England, has experimented on this fibre for some years, and paper made entirely of bamboo fibre will bear comparison with any other of similar class in the market. From the many experiments made by Mr. Routledge he was enabled to draw the following conclusions:—One acre of closely growing bamboo land will yield 40 tons of young shoots—such only being suitable; these will, when crushed, yield ten tons of dried produce, three-fourths being removed in the form of moisture. This dried produce yields 60 per cent. of fibrous paper-stock, consequently one acre will produce six tons of paper-stock. This acre may be cropped every second year—in favourable circumstances every year—so that this ought to be a profitable industry. A large quantity of expensive machinery is necessary to produce the finished fibre, which Mr. Routledge estimates as worth about £24 per ton. This is of course an estimate, none being in the market. He also estimates the entire cost of preparing this stock at Rs. 150 per ton.

THE *Bombay Review* gives some interesting particulars relative to the late Captain Dixon:—Amongst 'men passing away' we are grieved to have to record the name of Captain John Dixon, Lloyds Surveyor, who died on board the P. and O. ship Siam on May 23rd, the day before the vessel reached Galle: but the news only seems to have reached Bombay on Monday last. Though long troubled with *insomnia*—probably one symptom of the subtle heart disease said to be the proximate cause of his death—he had not been seriously ill until within a few weeks of his departure. Under the advice of his medical man he was proceeding to Australia and New Zealand on the hope that the three or four months' change would restore him to his usual health. After that decision had been arrived at, a fortnight's delay or more occurred whilst making arrangements for carrying on his special business as a surveyor; and possibly that fortnight made all the difference. His age must have been nearer sixty-five, than the fifty-five mentioned by a daily contemporary. The greater part of his active sea-faring life had been spent in the tropics, as the trade in which he was mostly engaged lay between Sierra Leone, the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, in which latter moist climate he spent a considerable time. It is evident, therefore, that he must have had a strong constitution to begin with, for until within the last few years he usually was robust and fairly energetic. He was a worthy specimen of the British Merchant Captain—sturdy, downright, and sober minded. His great experience at sea in the old sailing times, supplemented by the pains he had taken to acquire an exact knowledge of the construction of steamers and the requirements of steam navigation, rendered him a most trustworthy referee in all nautical affairs; so that the utmost confidence was reposed in his opinion by shipowners, insurance offices, and captains alike. Being single and his wants simple he had at one time made what a retired captain might fairly consider a little fortune. Much of this was swept away in the crisis of 1865-7; but he had, we believe, nearly recovered the lost ground. He had a small zemindari estate, with a fine bungalow and compound at Keim, on the coast on this side of Alibagh, where he used often to repair for rest and seclusion. He was a native of Shrewsbury; but had been long absent from Europe, until about six years ago when he had several months' sojourn in England and France which seemed to have renewed his constitution for a while.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that although the loss of a fine steamer like the American must be a matter for general regret, the narratives of the chief officer and others of the crew, and also of some of the rescued passengers, are in some respects pleasant reading. It is satisfactory to find that on board some of our ocean steamers at all events, not only are boats enough carried to accommodate the whole of the passengers and crew, but that arrangements are also made which ensure that in case of emergency the boats can be lowered and can put off well provided with provisions and other necessaries at very short notice. The crew of the American were drilled at stated intervals on the boat service like a fire brigade, and consequently while the vessel was settling down everything that had to be done for saving the passengers and crew was accomplished in an orderly and therefore expeditious manner. "It was," we are told, "only two minutes between the order and the launching of the boats, as every man knew exactly what to do and everything was in perfect order. The boats, it is further stated, were thoroughly well found and provisioned both with food and water, carrying, in fact, provisions enough to keep all hands on full rations for two or three weeks; while over limejuice and lemons were placed in each boat. The embarkation of the passengers from the sinking steamer to the boats was carried out in an equally orderly manner. As soon as the boats were lowered the passengers were transferred to them, a seaman being placed in each to keep them alongside; while the crew remained on board the vessel until all hope of saving her had to be abandoned. Then the commander gave the order to his men also to take to the boats, and after carefully looking round to see that not one was left on board was himself the last to leave the ship.

ON the 19th of April, towards seven o'clock in the evening, one-quarter of the city of Palermo in Sicily presented an unusual aspect. An enormous crowd filled the Corso Vittorio Emanuelle, the Piazza San Francesco, and all the adjacent streets. In the ex-convent of San Francesco the Court of Assizes is now held. There at the hour and date mentioned, after a trial lasting eleven days, the Jury had just pronounced their verdict on the prisoners accused of being concerned in the murder of Giuseppe Catalfamo, and the Judge had passed sentence on them. Within the Court the scene was strikingly horrible. Few persons even of those habituated to the grotesque tragedies enacted in such places could have witnessed it without a shudder. In the hemicycle in front of the Magistrates and the Jury, and exactly opposite to the seat of the Public Prosecutor, stood an iron cage within which were huddled eighteen of the twenty prisoners. The other two stood at an iron railing in front of the cage, each of them surrounded by a group of three carbineers, armed to the teeth, to protect them from their fellow criminals, who, it was feared, might attempt to murder them in revenge for certain revelations they had made. The Court was crowded to suffocation. It is calculated that not fewer than three thousand persons were present, and amidst a shuddering silence the Foreman of the Jury uttered the verdict guilty against all the accused, and the Public Prosecutor rose to demand that sentence should be passed according to the law. This sentence is death for three of the criminals; twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour for ten of them; fifteen years for five of them; and three years confinement without hard labour for the remaining two. The words of condemnation were no sooner pronounced than Mutolo—one of those on whom sentence of death had been passed—burst forth into imprecations against one of his accomplices who had borne witness against him, and then into the most violent menaces against the Judges and the Jury. This was the signal for a hideous outcry from the rest. Some of the human tigers within the cage howled and yelled with impotent fury and dismay; others wept and sobbed aloud; one man fell to the ground like one stunned; another struggled and foamed in convulsions; oaths and blasphemies were hurled forth like stones against the representatives of the law, and a deep murmur ran through the horror-stricken crowd of spectators. But not yet these men, whose sensibilities were so morbidly keen directly their own lives and liberty were attacked, in spite of those morbid sensibilities had plotted and executed with the most cold-blooded and pitiless wickedness one of the most atrocious crimes of modern days.

AFFAIRS AT ELLICHPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ellichpur, under date 11th inst:—The cantonment of Ellichpur has of late been thrown into a state of continual excitement by extensive fires in both cantonment and districts; Post Office robberies, one in the city—that of a registered letter supposed to contain Rs. 1,000 —the other in the Head Office, when money to the amount of Rs. 3,063-15-6 was stolen; and last, though not least, a murder. Yesterday in one of the outlying villages a kunbie took the life of a Dher over a matter of 2 pice (half anna) by striking him a blow with a heavy log of wood on the side of the head, breaking in the skull. The cause of death, as mentioned to a friend by the hospital assistant officiating Civil Surgeon, was that the man "had a big heavy stick on his temple fracturing his outward skull and injuring his inward brain." The question is asked, and asked in vain, "Where are the police?" "What are they about?" and Pitying Echo answers—"Where."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

GENERAL TODLEBEN has been summoned to St. Petersburg from Odessa. He will, it is stated, be appointed Governor-General of Wilna. It is said that before assuming his new post he will probably be consulted with reference to the erection of fortifications at Vladivostock, and in the Amoor district generally. A large amount of war material is being shipped thither, and several vessels are being fitted out preparatory to proceeding to the Pacific. According to a Berlin telegram in the *Standard*, the Sultan has given permission for Russian war ships going from the Black Sea to go through the Dardanelles in their passage to Chinese waters. It is stated that the Russian Government intends to send 24,000 men towards China with a view to make a demonstration. News has reached St. Petersburg from Pekin that the sentence of death pronounced against Chung How has been confirmed, and that he is to be beheaded. The news is said to have decided Russia to recall her charge d'affaires from Pekin, and to place her subjects in China under the protection of the United States. The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram from Nagassaki stating that Japan has refused the proposal of China to enter into an alliance with that country. The despatch also says that the Japanese Ministry are unpopular, and that the Parliament has appealed to the Mikado to close the numerous political societies existing in his dominions. A new Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg has, it is added, been appointed.

THE REBELLION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

THE rebellion of the Nyoung Oke Prince against King Theebau has proved a most unmitigated failure. It began with every prospect of success and never, we may confidently assert, has a finer opportunity been more foolishly and feebly thrown away. The Nyoung Oke, disguised as a monk and with a following of only twenty-five men a fortnight ago, crossed into Upper Burma, and at the first village he came to announced his rank and called for support to march on Mandalay. He received rapid accession of forces and attacked the village of Sin-Boong-Web, which was taken and burnt without much difficulty. Having done this he seems to have settled down in a fortified position some fifteen miles from our border and there calmly waited as if enough had been done, and the whole country might be expected to come in and pay homage. If he had taken Minhla, the Burmese opposition fortress to Thayetmyo all might have been well, even with such a feeble force, for between Minhla and Mandalay there is nothing that could offer serious resistance. The rebels seem to have been very badly supplied with arms and ammunition, but a few bold night attacks on the Royalist troops would have almost certainly resulted in success and supplied them with arms. Nothing of the kind was done, however, and therefore even the most enthusiastic supporters of the Nyoung Oke were prepared for what happened yesterday. The insurgents seem to have been making arrangements for a lengthy stay in their position, and yesterday morning sent thirty men up northwards to get thatch for the barracks they were building. This party suddenly came upon a body of about two hundred of the King's troops, apparently the vanguard of a still larger force marching from Minhla on the insurgent camp. The rebels fired into this body and killed four men, and then finding themselves so greatly out-numbered incontinently turned about and ran. The Royalists set off in pursuit, firing with tremendous energy, but with no result. The entire insurgent camp, scared by the heavy firing and the wild accounts of the panting fatigue party forthwith took to their heels, and, headed by the Nyoung Oke himself, made for the British frontier at their best pace. They seem to have been good at running, for only one of them was wounded, and he so slightly that he was able to get off and is now in Thayetmyo hospital. There was a European Superintendent of Police at the British frontier police thannah, and he forthwith hoisted the British flag and disarmed everyone who came across the border. Only ten muskets, however, were taken, and there are some who do not hesitate to say that is all the insurrectionists had among them though they numbered over 1,000 men. The Nyoung Oke himself surrendered to the Superintendent, but there was so much confusion when a little later the Royalists came up, squibbing off their guns in all directions, that he disappeared and made off further down into English territory. He has not been taken yet, but is reported to be at a village, Moboung, half way between Thayetmyo and the frontier. It is whispered that the Government officials along the border have instructions to be judiciously blind, so that in case there seems a chance the Prince may start a fresh rebellion. However that may be it is certain the rising from the Irrawaddy side is utterly crushed for the present. It is reported, however, that an attempt is to be made from the Toungoo side, where the lands belonging, or lately belonging to, the two refugee princes lie. From there a rising might probably have better hope of success, for there is no strong place between the frontier and Mandalay, and if more energy is shown, the invading force would gather numbers at every mile.

Meanwhile the relations between the British and Burmese Governments are getting implicated. By order of the Hlot Dau, the Burmese Ambassador wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, saying that the rising was merely a dacoity on a large scale, and requesting the help of Her Majesty's Government to subdue it, joining forces as against a common enemy. The Deputy Commissioner wrote back curtly to say that he had no concern whatever with the internal state of the kingdom of Ava. This was tolerably unpleasant, following as it did on the peremptory request made by the Chief Commissioner that the embassy should forthwith leave British waters and return to Mandalay. But there was worse coming, and this time from the other side. The Governor of Sillaymyo, a short time ago, distinguished himself by publicly flogging an Englishman, thought that after so good a beginning he might as well go on and prosper. Unfortunately the Englishman was in the wrong, and, moreover, was a sworn subject of King Theebau, having drunk the Thissa Yay, the water of truth, *i. e.*, taken the oath of allegiance, and nothing could be done for him while he could do nothing for himself but vow vengeance and promise to put a bullet through the Woon at the earliest possible opportunity. Having gained distinction for himself in this way, the Woon resided in another capital and was not in the insurrection. Sillaymyo is a small station, and unless a flag is hoisted showing that there is a quantity of cargo to ship, the mail steamer never stops there. When the Yunan Flotilla steamer hove in sight the ambitious Woon had the flag hoisted, and accordingly the boat rounded in and dropped anchor. It was found immediately that the cargo lying on the bank was all dummy shift, but a summons came down to the captain asking him to be present at the trial in the Woon's Court of some of the Company's pilots accused of quarrelling. Captain Farlow accordingly went off to the Court and on his arrival there found the whole affair a trick. The Governor announced that there was war betwen the English and Burmese, and that he must detain the steamer. The captain protested that there was no war, and pointed out that it was a very serious matter stopping a mail steamer, at the same time intimating that he would claim an indemnity. The Woon made no further answer than that, for better security, he would take the starting gear out of the boat. The captain made out the formal protest, and then, finding that he was helpless, ordered the engineers to take off the starting wheel, in case the Barmans, whom the Woon had ready, might do some damage to it. The Woon then sent twenty armed men on board ostensibly for protection, but really to prevent cargo from being shipped. Most of the passengers, frightened at the aspect of affairs, got their luggage into small boats and made off. The Governor himself having settled everything to his satisfaction went off down the river to report to his superior, the Governor of Minhla, what he had done. Moung Htoung Boh, the Minlah Woon, who has always been friendly with the Englishm, and is, moreover, a man of some intelligence, was exceedingly enraged when he heard what had been going on, and forthwith wired up to Sillaymyo that the steamer was to be allowed to come on immediately. Captain Farlow had, however, lost over 24 hours, and though he steamed right on, was unable to catch the mail train at Prome. On his arrival at Minhla, Moung Htoung Boh came on board with the Sillay Woon and made him apologize to the captain, but nothing was said for reparation, nor has any answer been made to the manager's formal demand for an indemnity. It is also asserted that our Government has asked for an explanation of the occurrence which makes the matter much more serious than was at first anticipated. The manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company holds a written promise from the Kinwoon Mingyee that every facility is to be afforded by the governors of the river towns to the steamer captains. It is anticipated, however, that, considering the present extremely strained relations between the two Governments, no notice will be taken of this. In any case judging from past experience, we may be sure that if the Sillay Governor is punished it will be in a very unsatisfactory way to us. He will be deprived of his Governorship to be shortly promoted to a richer province elsewhere, as a reward for his zeal.

The Burmese Embassy left yesterday after a sojourn at Thayetmyo of about eight months. The Woondouk thinks he has been very badly treated by us, and was most unwilling to go. He was, however, recalled, not because Mr. Aitchison had asked him to go, but because he had allowed the Nyoung Oke to get past him and levy civil war. It is not easy to see how the rotund Ambassador could have stopped the adventurous Prince, even if he had had the slightest idea that he was coming. Thayetmyo is fourteen miles from the frontier, and, moreover, the rising began on the other side of the river. However, it is but too certain that His Excellency, and probably the entire Embassy, will be thrown into prison as soon as they reach the Royal City, if, indeed, they are not worse treated. Pio Nono, as the Ambassador is jokingly called from a fancied resemblance to the late Pope, had a doubly bitter experience on the day he left. Two days previously he had sent the Deputy Commissioner a letter to be forwarded to Mr. Aitchison. Just before the steamer left, this letter was returned to him unopened, with the verbal notification that considering the present relations between the two Governments, the Chief Commissioner could not receive any communications from the Burmese Government. Therefore, therefore, all the elements for a very pretty quarrel not by any means alleviated by the circumstance that King Theebau started a heavy drinking fit on receipt of the first news of the insurrection. If this continues we may look out for something desperate, especially as the Royal treasury is at low water mark.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dunsar's Wine and Syrup, together with raw meat as food, Dr. DAMERON, of the Paris Faculty.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, this evening (weather permitting.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th instant:—Jenny Otto (s), from Newcastle. 12th instant:—Scotra (s), from Bussorah; Malda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th instant:—India (s), to Liverpool; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Nebo (s), Liverpool; Scinda (s), Akyab; Nizam (s), Southampton.

ASSAULT.—Yellapah Lingoo was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Yelloo, woman.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamships Menethorpe, Agia Sofia and Chinsura were hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Friday last.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Atmah Luximon was on Saturday last fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for conveying or removing from the Dadur distillery a quantity of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1879-80 will be held at the rooms of the institute on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5 p. m. Members are requested to attend.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Hajee Mahomed, a noted character, was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Bhajee Palla Street and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A horse and shigram belonging to a Mr. Pilcher, were being driven along the Mount Road on Friday last, when the horse became restive and bolted, capsizing the shigram before it could be pulled up. The coachman who was driving sustained severe injuries to his left leg and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Pilcher who was also in the shigram fortunately escaped unhurt.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sookajee Ballajee, a servant in the employ of Mr. Bouneviale, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 80 belonging to prisoner's master. The prisoner was entrusted with a bill for a sum of Rs. 80 to be recovered from Mr. F. Turner on Friday last, who, on receiving the amount from Mr. Turner, appropriated it to his own use. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.—The returns for the month of April 1880 show an increase of Rs. 8,491, being the equivalent of an increase in the traffic of 1,517 tons in the corresponding month of last year. There was a considerable decrease in the quantity of firewood carried, and a falling off in iron, metal, hardware, and opium. On the other hand, there is an increase in the quantity of grain, pulse, railway material and tobacco transferred.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Purshotum Merviram was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges of wilfully making a false declaration of his goods for transmission by rail with intent to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was fined Rs. 32 on both the charges.—Khimjee Veniram was also fined Rs. 10 on the same day by the same magistrate for a similar offence committed upon the same railway company.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Eilten ..... Kuhner.
Overture	Fidelio ..... Beethoven
Selection	Martha ..... Flotow.
Waltz	Wiener Kinder ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Orphee Aux Enfer's ..... Strauss.
Galop	Politechnicker ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Babool Dajeebah was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of two copper vessels, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Luximon Vishram. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. A bill collector, named Pandoo Vittoo, in the employ of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, chemists and druggists, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 15, being the collective amount of certain bills collected by the prisoner and appropriated to his own use. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—It was a singular circumstance that out of seven judges of the High Court now in Bombay and drawing full salaries, only one (Mr. Justice West) attended the court on Saturday last for the disposal of business. Mr. Justice West's proper place as a civilian, although he has qualified himself as a barrister-at-law, would be on the bench of the Appellate Side of the court; but owing to the absence of Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Boyley on leave, he has been transferred to the Original Side. One other judge, Mr. Justice Pinhey, is on furlough to Europe. The civilian judges, as a rule, do not attend the court two days in the week, namely, Fridays and Saturdays, when they are said to be reading up records and proceedings at home; and so Mr. Justice M. Melvill, Mr. Justice Kemball, and Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill did not attend the court last Saturday; nor did the Chief Justice who takes a holiday with the civilian judges on those days except when he sits to hear appeals on the Original Side. Sir Charles Sargent was absent last Saturday as he was on Friday morning, probably to indisposition. The barrister judges, as a rule, do not attend the court one day in the week, namely, Wednesday; but as Mr. Justice Marriott hears the Insolvency Court business on that day, he takes a holiday instead on Saturday; and so he, too, was absent last Saturday.

THE LATE FIRE AT COLABA.—From an authoritative statement put forth by the directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, regarding the late fire which broke out at the Company's mills at Colaba in the block of buildings, formerly known as the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press, on the evening of Wednesday, 10th May 1880, it appears that in spite of their best endeavours and those of the Bombay police they cannot offer any suggestion as to how the fire originated, further than it seemed to be the belief of the police authorities, who investigated the matter, that a spark from the chimney of the Sassoon Press might have caused it. The total loss sustained by the company in the unfortunate accident is to the extent of Rs. 1,17,000, as per following particulars:—Building Rs. 40,000, looms with preparation Rs. 12,500, stores Rs. 17,000, yarn and cloth Rs. 47,500, total Rs. 1,17,000. The loss occasioned by the burning down of the building and machinery is put down at Rs. 40,000 and 12,500 respectively, which is estimated proportionately from the sum of Rs. 5,15,000 which the company had to pay for the purchase of the Colaba mills with stock and stores. It is to be regretted that this unforeseen accident must temporarily delay the carrying out of certain schemes they had in view for the improvement of the company's property, but every effort is being made to render the delay as short as possible and to minimise the ultimate loss.

A GROWL FROM POONA.—A Poona correspondent, writing on Saturday last, says:—The members of the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha have waxed wrath with the Collector and his assistants for having issued licenses for the sale of liquor in the city of Poona. A few years ago European and country liquor shops in the city of Poona were not permitted to exist, but a little before the retirement of Mr. Oliphant, the then Collector and District Magistrate, there were four licenses granted for the sale of European and foreign imported spirits, and two for the sale of country liquor, thus adding to the sources of the public revenue, and still recently these numbers have been increased to fourteen, much to the annoyance and disgust of the members of the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha. Last Wednesday a meeting of the managing committee of the Sabha was held, when some of the Brahmins had a palaver and held a demonstration. It was resolved to petition the Collector to close all the liquor shops in the City of Poona. When the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha first protested against the opening of these liquor shops, Mr. Oliphant replied that the protest would receive every consideration, and that the number of licenses for the city of Poona would, under no circumstances, be augmented. The Poona Sarvajanick Sabha allege that since the introduction

upon an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, should war break out, and should the Low Choo question not have been satisfactorily terminated.

THE latest reports of the China tea markets tell us that business "at Canton has been fairly active during the past fortnight, but the bulk of the settlements were made in the first week; buyers latterly have shown less disposition to operate at prices current. At Macao the market has been quiet. At Amoy a small supply of Formosa Oolong has arrived, but so far no business has been transacted. The first musters of country teas were shown in the Foochow market on the 10th instant. The opening prices are from one to two taels above those of last season. There has been nothing doing at Shanghai in either Black or Green. It is believed that the new teas will arrive at Hankow between the 10th and the 16th instant, and the crop is reported to be a large and good one. Masters were expected in Kiukiang on the 10th instant; the crop is likely to be smaller than last year's. At Yokohama a few settlements of new leaf have been made, but the market can scarcely be considered as fairly opened."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE French critic thinks it something dreadful that Prince Bismarck should on one occasion have frankly confessed in the German Parliament that he could not be always troubling himself about the likes and dislikes of the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, that Alsace-Lorraine was primarily meant to be the rampart of Germany, and that he would take care that it was made as good a rampart as possible. This seems nothing more than the statement of an elementary fact. The Germans hoped that the large portion of the population which speaks the German language would not be unwilling, or even perhaps would be glad, to find itself once more incorporated in the country to which it formerly belonged; but they never pretended to draw the line of their new frontier for any but purely military purposes. There are half a million of Lorrainers who have nothing whatever to do with Germany, but who were arbitrarily turned into Germans because German soldiers considered their territory indispensable for strategic purposes. Soldiers built forts and devised military railways where, for their own objects, they thought it best that forts should stand and railways run. Of one of these military railways, that from Strasburg to Lauterburg, the French writer gives a picturesque description, piling up his epithets and accumulating his details in order to give the impression that this line must be a terrible nuisance to the unfortunate inhabitants of the district. The construction of the line is, he tells us, that of a continuous embankment for fifty kilometers, so as to furnish a cover for sharpshooters. Every little arch has its chamber ready for a mine; every little guardhouse has its loopholes and its barbicans; at every five kilometers there is a station, and the station building is surrounded by a tower in which there is a clock, the face of which masks the embrasure of a cannon. The outbuildings and surroundings of the station are on far too grand a scale for peaceful purposes, and all around stretch beautiful kitchen and flower gardens, where deceptive lettuces and nasturtiums grow, but which the keen eye of a French traveller detects to be meant each as a little Cyprus and a possible place of arms. It is sad, too, to think that the natives of the district got nothing out of the construction of these barbicans and clock-towers or the planting of the lettuces and nasturtiums. The Government paid for the line out of the milliards, and was in such a hurry to spend its money and get its railway that it brought in a host of strange workmen to carry out its designs without the loss of a moment. The railway has been finished, the workmen are unemployed, and these intruders now hang in idleness and poverty about the towns and villages of Alsace. This is impressive; but it only comes to the simple fact that the Germans made a military railway, and made it as best suited them. There is nothing to constitute a grievance for the Alsatians, if it is once understood that it is their special mission to provide Germany with a scientific frontier. When this is once accepted, it is difficult to see why the Alsatians should complain of the mode in which they have been treated with regard to public works. We do not know that they do complain, but their French friend feels sure that they ought to complain. The military railways were not made with their money, but with the milliards extorted from France. When came to spending their money on public works, they were allowed to spend it or not as they pleased. They even resisted successfully a strong pressure put upon them by the Prussian Government to execute a work in which that Government was much interested. The coal-fields of Saarbruck belong to Prussia, and the outlet towards France is through the canal of the Saar in Lorraine. By means of a new system of canalization made since the war, the French on their side of the frontier can bring Belgian coal into the district. The Prussians wished to compete, but found that in order to do so effectually the bed of the Saar canal must be deepened. They offered to the province a subvention to induce it to carry out the work; but it refused, and, as Lorraine belongs to Germany and not to Prussia, the Prussian Government was powerless. This seems a curious instance to choose of German harshness and tyranny. The injured provincial as he gazes at those treacherous nasturtiums may at least comfort himself with the thought that he can prevent Prussians from sending their coals to market at a remunerative price.—*Saturday Review.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. This purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated dud extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 8lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress all secret organs, thereby producing dyspbœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, nausea, heartburn, drowsiness, and constipation. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of assistance of assistance of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

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THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of the extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

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—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

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HARRY BRAHAM."

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NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to TENDER for next year's ASKARI FARMS of the Salsette, Panvel, Basein, Mahim, and Dahanu Talukas of the Tanna District, are referred to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd June, 1880, pages 561—568, setting forth the conditions of the farms.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Ghorebunder, 9th June 1880.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1880, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. That the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866.

II. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

III. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the Provisions of the Indian Company's Act of 1866 for the purpose of carrying on the business of Spinning and Weaving and to be called "The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company Limited," having a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, the leasehold land and premises and all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, upon their receiving in consideration for such transfer 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 500 each in the said Southern India spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by such shareholders, i. e., so that they shall receive one share of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for every share of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company Limited held by them.

IV. That the aforesaid sale, assessment and transfer of the property of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidators on condition that the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, taking over the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company's business, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts incidental thereto as from the first day of July 1880.

V. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and orders and exercise all powers given to Liquidators by Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Company's Act of 1866.

VI. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators who may for the time being be present in Bombay, and if only one Liquidator be present in Bombay, then by him alone.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 193 of 1874 of

THE COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT NASSICK.

NOWROJEE BALABHAI, Parsee, of the Tanna District ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

MAGDOOM *alias* FAKIR Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMKHAR, GULAM MOHIDIN Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMKHAR, and HUSSEIN Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMKHAR, of the Tanna District ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in the above suit by the Court at Nassick, bearing date the 28th day of March, 1877, and an order made in the above suit by the Honourable Justice Bayley for the Chamber, and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1879, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1880, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the above-named plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai and of the above-named defendants, Magdoom *alias* Fakir Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, Gulam Mohidin alias Amads-hib Chimekhar, and Hussein Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Vithalwady Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,726 square yards or thereabouts, called or known by the name of Telwadi Oart, and registered under No. 770 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the south by the properties of Shivram Dolutram, Noorbhoy Adamjee, Amatbhoy Curimbhoy and others, on or towards the south by the properties of Jeejee Manchejee, Ramchundas Moraejee, Ramchunder Dinanath and others, on or towards the east by the properties of Moolchund Hemchand, Jakhsoondas Gungadass, Dhondoo Vyankey Davulkar and others, and on or towards the west by the properties of Candass Narrondass and others, which said land was formerly and is now occupied by the tenants of the abovenamed Defendants, together with the messuage or tenement standing on the said piece or parcel of land, fronting the west side of Vithalwady Cross Lane aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 69, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the house of Heerabai, widow, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by the said Vithalwady Cross Lane, and on or towards the west by vacant ground, and which said messuage or tenements were formerly in the occupation of the said defendants or their tenants but are now vacant.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai and of the above named defendants, Magdoom alias Fakir Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, Gulam Mohidin Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, and Hussein Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mody Bay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3851, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Laljee Mowjee, on or towards the south by the said Masjid Lane, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Javerchand Kurrumchand, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner in the Court House, or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 29th day of April 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

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Six Coils Rs. 26 and 24; Five Coils Rs. 22 and 20.

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Next to National Bank.
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OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

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Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

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Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

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A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

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In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a eat luxury. We have now a *fresh stock of new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS,

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.	
,, Silk and Wool ,, ...	,, 18-8	,,	,,
,, Oxford Cloth	,, 11	,,	,,
,, Zephyr Cloth	,, 11	,,	,,
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Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE Public are hereby advised that the following ALTERATIONS in the TRAIN SERVICE will come into force on and from the 10th Instant.

Two Mixed Trains will run daily between Dhond and Manmad and vice versa in connection with the trains running on the G. I. P. Railway as under:—

DOWN.			UP.		
STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Dhond .....dep.	4 40	10 35	Manmad ....dep.	3 30	9 30
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Nagar .....arr.	8 5	2 10	Nagar .....arr.	10 40	6 15
Do. .....dep.	8 30	2 40	Do. .....dep.	11 10	5 45
	P.M.			P.M.	
Manmad ....arr.	4 10	9 25	Dhond .....arr.	2 30	9 30

Time will be allowed for Refreshments at Nagar, and there are Refreshment Rooms both at Dhond and Manmad Stations.

Passengers to Poona and Stations to the eastwards and *vice versa* travelling by the D. and M. S. Railway will escape the tedious journey via Callian and vice Khed Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations, or apply to the undersigned.

All Stations will book goods and Coaching Traffic except Horses and Carriages through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages will only be booked to and from Nagar, Yambori and Pimpri.

Ehinsa Station between Dhond and Pimpri will be closed for Traffic on and from the 10th June current.

For further information vide Sheet Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations, or apply to the undersigned.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 1st June 1880

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